A REPUBLIC.

Organization of the French Assembly at Bordeaux Yesterday.

Majority Casein Declares in Favor of a Provisional Republic.

Thiers to be President, With Jules Favre as Premier.

Bismarck Agrees to a Five Days' Extension of the Armistice.

Stirring Events.

The French Assembly.

BORDEAUX, February 16.—M. Grevy has been elected President of the Assembly. The total vote cast was 536, of which M. GREVY received 519.

A Provisional Republic.

[World Special.]

BORDEAUX, Feb. 16.—At a caucus held last night, composed of a majority of the delegates, it was resolved to establish a provisional republic, with Thiers as President, Favre as Premier, and the Duke D'Ozano as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The other Ministers are to be MM. Simon, Picard, Dufaure, and Barthlay. On the conclusion of peace the convention will adjourn to Paris, and will submit to a plebiscite the future formation of the government.

The Armistice.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In consequence of certain concessions made to South France, orders have been given to enlarge the military class of 1873. Bismarck will consent to prolong the armistice only five days.

The capitulation of Belfort has been signed and the garrison has withdrawn with their arms and baggage.

The Paris Elections.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—It is now reported that no new elections for delegates to the National Assembly will be necessary in this city.

The authorities have fixed the price of bread at thirty centimes per kilogramme.

Thiers the Coming Man.

The Journal Des Debats says Thiers is unanimously regarded as the future President of France, with Favre, Picard and Buffet as members of the ministry.

What Paris Says of Bismarck.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 15.—Among the surrendered arms of the garrison of Paris are 200,000 barrels, 1,400 brass pieces, a number of iron guns on the walls, not yet ascertained.

The Armistice Prolonged.

It was intended at one time to invite the returning sovereigns of Germany to accompany the Emperor and his army in his triumphal entry into Paris, but this plan had been abandoned, and these sovereigns will be invited instead to attend his Majesty in his grand entrance into his own capital.

The Emperor's Return to Germany.

It is still undecided at what time the Emperor will return to Germany, but it is thought he will leave Versailles on the 20th, traveling through Strasburg, Carlsruhe, Stuttgart and Munich, stopping on the way the sovereigns who solicited him Emperor, and who will fall into the ring to grace his triumphal entry into Berlin. The Emperor will be in Berlin March 8th, when the first Diet of United Germany meets. Provinces who have been attached to headquarters are returning home.

Ready for a Renewal of the War.

There are no signs of the slightest relaxation of discipline in the German army. No indication that they consider the work finished. On the contrary, everything here is suggestive of the beginning instead of the close of the campaign. The Germans are taking every precaution in case of renewal of war, and will be ready to prosecute it with unusual vigor.

The new division of Landwehr troops, which have been at Medun since the beginning of the siege, returned yesterday to Rouen to join the remainder of their corps.

Great infection is felt at the presence of Chanzy and Bourbreche in Paris. It is thought to be an attempt to frame amendments, so that commissaries Generals under pretense of voting to commiserate with the authorities in Paris.

Result of the Bordeaux Elections.

The result of the elections in Bordeaux is highly satisfactory, and reassuring the unfavorable impressions produced by Napoleon's proclamation. It is asked, "What right has a prisoner war to put forth a proclamation or manifesto any kind?"

What Favre Says.

A special correspondent, who had an interview with Favre, telegraphs that he said: "The elections evinced unexpected reactions against the Republic. The country is alarmed at the ends of the Monarchists. It is not probable that the Orleanists will be successful. The most are too wise and patriotic to involve the country in civil war. The Republic will probably be adopted."

Bismarck's Moderation.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Berlin special to the Telegraphs that the terms of peace proposed by Bismarck are comparatively moderate, considering the circumstances. EXCHANGE says the Paris Echo says: Communications to the government by Chanzy prove that the victory claims of Gambetta were exaggerated. Another of success were for the purpose of giving hopes among the people. Chanzy has made painful disclosures as to the condition of the army, and advises France to postpone revenge. The Prussians have executed a contribution of 24,000 francs from the commune of Jargeau, and, as the money was not forthcoming, arrested of the Mayor and Counsess of Montmorency as hostages.

Count Chambord.

MARSEILLE, Feb. 16.—The Echo du Parlement Count de Chambord has arrived here.

A Speedy Peace.

It is reported that Emperor William will no return to Berlin before a peace, the speedy conclusion of which is confidently expected a Versailles.

A Belgian Troops Send Home.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 15.—Orders have been issued sending the Belgian militia serving on the frontier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Another Disaster at Sea.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Liverpool steamer Pe has been lost in the Shetland Islands, with all on board.

The London Conference.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—It is understood that the next sitting of the Conference has been postponed for few days until the organization of the new French Government and the arrival of the plenipotentiary from France.

The Cuban Elections for the Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—A correspondent says the Carlists intends to postpone the elections in Cuba for the Spanish Cortes.

More Disasters.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Captain Mackay and three of his crew of the steamer Pendennis have been released from Queenstown last night. America. There was no demonstration.

The New Spanish Loan.

The Queen of Spain has arrived at Nice, on her journey from Florence to Madrid. It is asserted that Francis D'Assis, the husband of ex-Queen Isabella, has offered to ne ar allegiance to King Amadeus.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 15—4:30, p. m.—Consols 92 for money and account; 5-20s, 1865, 91¼; do '67, 90¾; do 10-40s, 87¾; 8-10s, 89¾; Illinois, 100¾; Erie, 23. Bullion in the bank of England increased £20,000.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—4:30, p. m.—Cotton dull; sales of the week 50,000 bales; speculation and export 10,000 bales. Pork easier at 102s 6d. Bread-tuffs quiet. Flour 28s. Corn—No. 1 mixed 35s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS, Feb. 16.—5-20s, '62, 95¾.

The Union League.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met in this city to-day, at which a series of resolutions were presented favoring universal amnesty as soon as the same can be effected; indorsing the action being made by Congress in relation to relieve the workingmen by means of labor bonds; favoring a judicious reform in the revenue laws, that our necessaries of life may be relieved free of tax, and calling on the Republican party to stand by the administration of President Grant. The resolutions were unanimously passed and referred to a committee consisting of Governor Geary, Governor Hoffman, and Hon. Thomas G. Baker, with instructions to embody the same in an address to the people of the United States. The address was directed to the State State Central committees in Kentucky, Texas, and other States. The committee adjourned to meet in Washington next April.

Little Church Around the Corner.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—An entertainment was given at Crosby's Opera House this evening for the benefit of the "little church around the corner." The house was crowded to its utmost present, filling every available space. From three to four thousand dollars was received. As the use of the Opera House was gratuitously lent, and the services of all who were all gratuitous, the gross amount will be sent to Mr. Houghton, rector. On Saturday afternoon the Germans will give a concert for the benefit of the same "little church around the corner."

Irvin Bushnell, for the past five years general passenger agent of the Illinois Central railroad, is dead.

The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLIII LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 878.

RIVER PERILS.

Collision of the Frank Forrester and the Tug Fearless Near the Mouth of the Wabash Yesterday—The Former Seriously Damaged.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 16.—Near New Harmony the Frank Forrester, en route to Cairo, last night struck one of the bridge piers, thereby carrying away a portion of her inboard guard, tearing her roof crushed, one chimney knocked down, her smoke-stacking smashed and her boiler partly displaced. No one was injured. The Fearless towed her back to this port for repairs.

[To the Associated Press.]

EVANSVILLE, IND., Feb. 16.—The tug Fearless collided with the steamer Frank Forrester about 3 o'clock, this morning, about five miles above the mouth of Wabash river while under moderate headway, a large hole of the Fearless tearing away the stanchion of the Forrester and crushing into the upper deck pipes sweeps part of the upper works and started the boilers from their beds. The promise section of all on board the Forrester barely saved a fire. Damage to the Forrester about $2,000. She returned to this port about 2 o'clock this evening.

The Testimonial to Gov. Stevenson.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 16.—A farewell reception was given Gov. Stevenson to-night at the Capital Hotel. T. N. Lindsey, on the part of the citizens of Frankfort, made a complimentary speech, to which the Governor feelingly and eloquently responded. After an interval, during which a great many persons tendered their personal greetings, the crowd was called to order, and Col. Hodges, with appropriate remarks, presented, handsomely framed, the resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens, to which Governor Stevenson made a suitable reply. The evening was concluded with a hop at the ball-room at the Capital Hotel.

NEW YORK.

Honors to the Exiles—More Arms Forwarded to France—Marriage of the Princess Louise—Liberal Contributions to the French Relief Fund, Etc., Etc.

FRENCH RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Chamber of Commerce Committee on the French Relief Fund held a meeting on Thursday afternoon. The committee were authorized to send one of their number to France, in accordance with the suggestion from Dr. Bellows, to attend personally to the work of distribution. The steamship Supply will be ready to sail within ten days. The Navy Department offers to place another sailing vessel at the disposal of the committee if required, but is unwilling to furnish a steamer. The committee appeal earnestly to the public to come forward promptly with cash subscriptions, for the success of which is made daily more apparent by the constant accumulations of fresh showing the increase of destitution in France.

HONORS TO THE EXILES.

The demonstration in honor of the Fenian exiles in Brooklyn to-day was one of the finest that has taken place for many years. The exiles have received invitations from the municipal authorities of Washington offering the hospitalities of that city on the occasion of the carnival. They have accepted the invitation and will attend in a body.

DECISION.

The case of Ambrosio Rollin against the Ontario steamship Company, to recover damages arising from the Italian brig Flavia Magiora about two years ago, was decided yesterday by Commissioner Osborn, who was appointed to take the testimony in the case. The assessed damages are $15,000, and the court has affirmed his report.

IMPROPER RETURNS.

Assistant Distributor Attorney Emerson has instituted proceedings against the Central National Bank and the National Shoe & Leather Bank to recover penalties amounting to $11,000 in each case for not making proper returns of their dividends.

PRINCESS EDITHA MARRIED

The Princess Editha, daughter of Lola Montez, has been married.

ARMS FOR FRANCE.

The steamship Rega cleared yesterday for Bordeaux with a cargo of munitions of war valued at $586,752. The shipment consisted of one thousand five hundred and fifty cases of arms, 1X thousand two hundred and forty-six cases of ammunition, three hundred and forty-two cases of cannon fixtures, sixty-four cases of implements, eight hundred and sixty-two wheels, two hundred and fifteen limbers, seventy-five ammunition carriages, eighteen forts, sixteen battery wagons, ninety-nine caissons, and six-teen forges.

CONTRACTORS FOR PROVISIONS.

Orders were received yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, from the Secretary of the Navy, to let contracts with responsible parties for Navy Supply, 547 tons, to carry contributions to the suffering inhabitants of France. The Supply is a full-rigged ship of considerable storage capacity, and a good sailer. She was only partially dismantled when she arrived from her return from her last voyage as the store ship of the European squadron, and can now be made ready for sea in a few days. Nothing, however,

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

MURRAY is the last place visited by that peripatetic ghost.

Barren county has only two representatives in the State penitentiary at present.

Last week Mr. T. W. Grimes, of Russellville, obtained a patent on his wine and cider press.

The February term of the Adair Circuit Court commences on the third Monday (the 20th inst.).

It is proposed by the Lexington Press that a portrait of Judge Robertson be hung in the room of the Court of Appeals.

The regular February term of the Franklin county Circuit Court will meet at the courthouse in Frankfort on Monday, the 20th inst., at ten o'clock.

Col. Jackson McClain and James B. Clay, Esq., are spoken of as candidates for State Senator from the district composed of the counties of Henderson, Union and Webster.

The Lexington Press says: "On Wednesday morning, at the train, we learn that Mr. Hernande, the 'magic man,' called Mr. Kidd, the polite ticket-office ingrave manner, to something that sounded very like the name of an old musical instrument. Result: one round, and the 'magic man' threw up the sponge."

John Deeton, a young man living five miles west of Columbia, met with a serious if not fatal accident on the afternoon of Friday last. He was assisting a neighbor in putting up a log house, and having nearly completed it fell from the top of the structure, dragging a heavy piece of timber upon his body, inflicting very painful internal injuries.

The tobacco crop of Owen county is estimated, by persons who have been long in the business, at 4,500 hhds, which is an average crop for that county. The price which is being paid will net in the hand ten dollars per hundred at home. This will bring, allowing twelve hundred pounds to the hogshead, five hundred and forty thousand dollars into the county for tobacco alone, this year.

The Glasgow Times has the following: "We have received over the veritable autograph of Theodore Tilton, a request to notice his paper, 'The Golden Age,' published in New York. We comply by saying, to our readers, if they desire a publication devoted to all the unmitigated and abominable issues of Church, State and Society propagated in high latitudes, Theodore will furnish it to them—price by the moderate price of three dollars per annum."

The Elizabethtown News says, speaking of the recent robbery of the store of Messrs. Smith & Beavers, at Magnolia, Larue county, and of the arrest of three of the four Packett brothers, that the search for the stolen goods developed the fact that the goods were concealed in the cellar of the house of one of the Packetts. Rosebushcheloring has been set up, and the goods were tastefully arranged, as if for sale. In the same cellar was found a whisky distillery in full operation. The smoke from this escaped through the regular chimney of the house. No suspicion of "moonshine" was ever excited. Many wooden keys, and patterns of keys of all shapes and sizes were found in all of the houses. They seem to have been old hands, or else new ones with wonderful adaption.

The Columbia Spectator has the following account of a terrible outrage in Clinton County: "The victim is a lady of respectability, and the wife of Mr. S. Bittell, an industrious farmer of the latter county, living near Albany. About 9 o'clock on the morning of Thursday last Mr. B. left his house and went some distance into the woods to work. It was scarcely an hour after a negro well-known to the people of that neighborhood made his appearance at the house, and finding the wife unprotected, seized and bound her with a rope, tore her clothing from her person and most brutally outraged her, afterward making his escape. Parties in search of the black fiend arrested in this place late on Sunday night, and in company with one or two of our citizens visited the different negro haunts about town, thinking it possible he might have fled in this direction. No traces could be had of the wretch, however, but it is to be hoped that justice will yet overtake him."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Three of Tennessee's Congressmen are alumni of Cumberland University.

The merchants of New Orleans object to a proposed law making the inspection of all barrel beef and pork compulsory.

An individual in Norfolk saturated a shaggy dog with kerosene, and taking him into the middle of the street, touched him off and let him go. Tar and feathers are talked of.

A man named Peter Donnelly, while walking along Grand street, in New Orleans, on Monday night, was suddenly attacked by a policeman named Casey, who cut his throat from ear to ear. It was the result of an old feud.

Mr. Aldridge is introducing from the State of Michigan a large number of persons into Mississippi, and, when he proposes to put up manufactories on the different sites, which are on the 2,300 acres purchased of Colonel Davis.

The Jacksonport (Arkansas) Statesman of the 4th inst. exposes a spurious fellow by the name of W. T. Spurrier, who won the affections of the people of that section as a preacher, but finally turned out to be a gambler—knew how to play keno and fleeced some of the boys at chuck-a-luck.

Memphis has had a murder without a murderer. A citizen was crushed to death at the wharf when the other day by a bale of cotton which a posse of roustabouts were rolling on a boat. Such recklessness is habitual, and as no authority has heretofore interposed to put a stop to it, they are adjudged unblamable, and so the murder, for such the jury called it, was without a criminal.

The Arkadelphia (Ark) Tribune says a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at that place on the 20th ult. It was attended with a rumbling noise similar to distant thunder, buildings were shaken considerably for a moment, but no further effects were produced, except that in a few seconds after the shock was felt a noise like the roaring of a heavy waterfall was distinctly heard.

At the Holden impeachment trial on Friday last one of the witnesses, L. Murray, testified to Bergen's (Kirk's lieutenant colonel) having him hung up by the neck in order to extort a confession from him. The third time that he was hung up he was allowed to remain until unconscious. Governor Holden was present when the testimony was commenced, but when Murray began to relate the story of his torture the Governor left the hall.

A New Orleans man, "of a peculiarly saturnine and unpleasant disposition," took his eighteen-months-old child, and placing it at the door of a neighbor, left with his wife for St. Louis. The foundling was advertised by the reporters, and the circumstances attracted the attention of a lady. An interest she could not account for compelled her to inquire into the matter, when she discovered that it was her own grandchild, being her worthless son-in-law's third foundling.

Mr. John R. Stevens, a well known citizen of Rome, Georgia, committed suicide on Monday night last, between 12 and 1 a.m., by hanging himself. He selected the stable as the locale of this sad tragedy. It is supposed that about day he got up, went to the stable and put an end to his life. He used a small rope, about the size of a man's little finger, as the immediate agent. He threw the rope over a joist in the stable, and then, tying it around his neck, jumped from the edge of a stall. His hands were not tied, and his feet would have touched the floor had he not bent his knees.

A young and pretty girl, apparently not more than fifteen years of age, was arrested in Norfolk on Tuesday on a dispatch from her parents in Baltimore, from which she had run away. It appears that she arrived at Norfolk on the Baltimore boat Thursday morning, and attempted to take the Petersburg train, but had not money enough to pay a ticket. Thursday night she spent with a friend in Portsmouth, and the next morning she visited the opera-house and endeavored to procure an engagement upon the stage. She was informed that there was no company performing there at present, when she regretfully left. She was after ward found by one of the day police and taken to the station-house, her mother being telegraphed to. One of the policemen kindly took the wanderer to his home until her family arrived in search of her. She has, it is said, a very ladylike manner and appearance, but the cause of her running away has not transpired.

MR. PAUL R. SHIPMAN writes us from London that the health of MRS. SHIPMAN, though improved, is still unrestored. It is probable that, after spending the winter in England, MR. SHIPMAN will go to Germany, where he will pass the summer, and whence we may expect a continuance of the letters that have already enlivened the foreign correspondence of the COURIER-JOURNAL.

THEODORE JOHNSON'S story that MURAT HALSTEAD asked him to get up a Halstead testimonial, which latter cost JOHNSON twenty-five dollars, bears improbability on its face. From our knowledge of MR. HALSTEAD'S character and condition we feel assured that he would have settled the bill if it had been presented to him. He is not the sort of man described by JOHNSON at all.

We assure the people of Central Kentucky that we are sincere when we say that we will do all we can to secure them the railway connections on which they have fixed their desires. But are Cincinnati and Chattanooga the only outlets, and are they obliged to confine their wishes to the Ferguson bill? If so let Ohio reform her laws so that Cincinnati can build her Southern road as Louisville has built our Southern roads, becoming a stockholder under an ordinary Kentucky charter. All this talk about Congress is gabble. It will come to nothing. It means nothing. Meanwhile what about the Big Sandy? There are other matters to be thought of besides the matter that is for the present "dead matter." We would not cripple Central Kentucky. But Central Kentucky has reason to know that we mean her people no ill.

FRANK BLAIR appears to have hit the bull's-eye every lick day before yesterday. His remarks come to us loosely reported, but it is evident that he rather overmatched MR. MORTON in the brief debate in which the two indulged themselves. The Indiana Senator is an able man and a bold man. But FRANK BLAIR is a game man and a man of brains too, and we are very much mistaken if he does not worry the Radicals more than they have expected. He is exactly the kind of "agritator" the Democracy stand in need of.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday contains the following original editorial paragraph, brought to the front and sufficiently displayed:

> From the quantity of marble rudely hewn in the scraps of housekeepers' mats and strings that has been collected in the Capitol at Washington, one would be apt to suppose that the Government is gathering the materials for a National lime-kiln.

This paragraph appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL of Thursday, February the 9th, and, though it is by no means the best of our paragraphs which the Enquirer has transferred to its columns and appropriated as its own, we are glad to know that it has been appreciated even at our expense. But, spite of its disposition to forage on us, the Enquirer possesses a wit that is at once racy and delicate. As an example of this we quote the following, which also appears in its yesterday's issue:

> The New Jersey schoolmaster or Southern barkeeper (we are not determined which) who engineers a column of cor-fish in the Louisville Bootle evidently thinks that he has fallen heir to one of GEORGE D. PRENTICE'S old sinkers. The pho-phorus in his head is thin. More fish.

The Prospects in France.

The telegraph announces that the Orleanist members of the new French National Assembly held a caucus at Bordeaux on Monday, and that they claim to have a clear majority. In our opinion, this announcement is to be taken with many grains of allowance. In the first place, at the time referred to not even so much as a quorum of the Assembly had arrived at Bordeaux, nor indeed had all the constituencies completed their elections. With affairs in so disturbed a condition as they necessarily must be in France, with three or four different factions contending for ascendancy, with a large portion of the country in possession of the enemy and all interchange of views between the parts cut off, it must be simply impossible at this early day to form any correct idea of the complexion of the Assembly. That German intrigue is busy with the elements of the inchoate convention, and will make itself powerfully felt in an indirect way in the deliberations of the body when organized, it would be ridiculous to doubt. In fact, for reasons that will appear further on, we consider it probable, if not certain, that this very caucus of Orleanists was held at BISMARCK'S instance, and that this is its chief significance; but that the full designs of that astute and rather slippery diplomatist have been disclosed to the Orleanists, or that the latter are playing their own game any further than it may be BISMARCK'S also, we are not as yet disposed to believe.

As to the show of strength made by the Orleans faction, it is not, under the circumstances, at all surprising. The place designated for the meeting of the National Assembly was favorable to it. From the time of the first revolution to the present the main support of the old *regime* in its various branches has been in the western and southwestern provinces. The revolt in La Vendee in behalf of the old faith and the Bourbon line rose to the dignity of war and the enthusiasm of a crusade. Bordeaux itself was the scene of one or more armed descents in the interest of the ancient family. In no part of the country did the frenzy and hate of the first Jacobins display themselves in more frightful forms of sacrilege and massacre than in Nantes and along the Loire. The stubborn loyalty of the provincials, far from being shaken by such means, was only confirmed and inflamed. The priests led the people like heroes, and all courted martyrdom together. One of the loftiest and most effective specimens of eloquence we remember ever to have read was the address of a priest to his followers on the eve of battle, as given in the memoirs of Madame DE LA ROCHE-JACQUELIN. When the elder branch of the Bourbon family finally fell in 1830, the attachment of the Western Provinces was transferred to LOUIS PHILIPPE and seems to have descended to his sons. So situated as to be mostly out of the field of progress and improvement, or exposed to the jealousy of one house by its devotion to another, that part of the empire appears to have been least benefited by the rule of the BONAPARTES. Old ideas and predilections have undergone little change. During the recent levy *en masse* for the national defense some of the battalions from the West excited the wonder of the Parisians by the rudeness of their equipments and the simplicity and fervor of their sentiments. To the *roues* of the capital it was as if the purity and freshness of a past and long-forgotten age had been suddenly raised up before them. It is said that even then, amid the turmoils of the campaign, and while professing their willingness to die for the country under any form of Government, the Western levies took no pains to conceal their preference for the ancient order of things, or their opinion that all the misfortunes of France had resulted from revolutionary license. These are the people who, with the same readiness and directness that have always characterized them, have sent their representatives with dispatch to Bordeaux to work for the restoration of the family of Orleans. The place of meeting being easily accessible, they have been the first in the field, and their simplicity and fervor have made it a difficult exploit to induce them to show their hands and disclose their strength at once. This, we are confident, is precisely what the German Chancellor desired.

The principal strength of the BONAPARTE family is and has always been in the eastern and central provinces—that is, in those which are now most largely occupied by the Prussians. The exact strength and temper of the Imperial party must therefore be well known to the Germans. What they would sacrifice, and what they could perform, in the event of their chief's return to power, are no doubt already ascertained. It is possible, too, that the elections in those provinces have been so manipulated as to secure the return of manageable material, such as might be transferred to the Orleanists if that course should seem desirable after the strength and disposition of the latter are unmistakably discovered. The Orleans princes themselves, understanding this, would naturally desire to make the best possible display at the beginning. Thus, all things concur to cause the publication of just such an announcement as the telegraph has given us.

It is barely possible that the Orleans family may develop at once sufficient strength and sufficient pliancy to secure the throne, but we do not anticipate such a result. No mere report or summing up of chances in their favor will convince us that they are going to succeed. We see too many reasons for being suspicious of all such announcements. We do not see how the Orleanists could satisfy either the Germans, the clergy, or the French people. They first want peace; they are now more likely to get it from the old Emperor and his son than from a man in the prime of life. The second want the Pope restored; they will naturally look to the staunch support that kept him so long on the throne. As for the third, they want everything that an impulsive and imaginative people can aspire to; under the house of Orleans they are likely to get nothing but a humdrum limited monarchy, the thing of all others for which they are least suited and have least taste. The French may be unfitted for a republican government, but they are infinitely more unfitted for a tame monarchy. The nation consists, in fact, of two great parties, one of which adores imperial splendor, while the other yearns for the purer luster of a grand and beneficient republic. To neither party could the Orleans princes and the dull prospect of a monarchy be acceptable. We think it possible—more, we rest in the hope—that the people of France, under fair circumstances and inspired by a truly great leader, may even yet arouse themselves into competency to establish the free government for which the heart of the nation so yearns. That this is at present out of the question we admit, of course. The Emperor seems to us to have the inside track just now; and if a treaty should be signed and the captured armies return to France before the throne shall be disposed of by the Assembly his restoration would be certain. But however the present question may be decided, it is clear that the ultimate destiny of France hangs on a single alternative. Either the spirit of the nation must be utterly crushed, and her aspirations, her energies, her very life destroyed, or she must struggle into a republic. LOUIS PHILIPPE was a mere fulcrum, about which the nation oscillated for a while in suspense between its two great ideas of imperialism and democracy, and his sons would be nothing more. They may be set up, but they cannot stand.

The President's Last.

The message of the President, returning to Congress the measure of limited disability which was put through the two Houses a week or ten days ago, is about as direct and perspicuous as the general run of Ulyssian literature. It passes the wit of man to say precisely what the writer is for and what he is against. We incidentally gather his disapproval of the particular enactment. But he returns it beyond the period specified, so that, though it is not enriched by his official signature, it still becomes a law. He is for the bill in the concrete, we take it, and against it in the abstract, which is a safe and convenient method of compounding interest and opinion, and of obtaining practical advantages without any sacrifice of conscience. "I disapprove of this measure," Gen. GRANT substantially says, "but I allow it to pass into law. I cannot violate my convictions of duty by signing it, but I shall not embarrass the party by vetoing it. I do neither. I return it unsigned. It is a statute, whatever that is; I am not responsible for it; my hands are clean of it; all of us are happy, and the country is safe. *E Pluribus Erin Unum Go Bragh.* Let us have peace."

This, which we may call the epic mode of transacting public business, is worthy of the mystics. It is likewise characteristic of Gen. GRANT, who is either a mystic or else he is nothing. Having in his military career accomplished the labors of HERCULES (which our too complimentary neighbor, the Louisville Commercial, erroneously ascribed to us some time ago), he now proposes to transform himself, after ancient usage, into an ORPHEUS and to give us a new philosophy. This philosophy is to be so gentle and so pliant as to please all parties, and so sweet and so wise as to draw all hearts. "For," says our little friend of Verulam, whom the President also nearly resembles, "as the works of wisdom surpass in dignity and power the works of strength, so the labors of ORPHEUS surpass the labors of HERCULES." *Ecce signum.* The reader has only to peruse the President's last, albeit it does not involve the solicited President's signature.

Apropos of GRANT and BACON, the Republican party, the mystics, ORPHEUS, HERCULES, and the philosophy of the Ancients, does it not occur to the thoughtful mind that there is a vein of similitude running through the policy pursued by the Olympian gods during the period immediately preceding the birth of MORUS and that pursued by the Radical demi-gods in the last years of the closing quarter of the nineteenth century of the era which is now understood to date itself and to derive its authority from the Tribune Almanac? Every subscriber to the COURIER-JOURNAL must have murmured this to himself time and again. So, being in a classic mood and having two or three mythological dictionaries at our elbow, we take up the theme in order to show that, when it comes to downright or even upright scholarship, we are able to take a hand with all Green street, throwing in KELLY, CASSEDAY & Co., the Custom-house, the Federal Court, and even the newly-appointed successor to the Hon. SAM MCKEE. "For," to quote again from the great Lord Chancellor, "who is there so impenetrable and that can so shut his eyes to a plain thing, but when he is told that aiter the GIANTS were put down FAME sprang up as their posthumous sister," he will at once see that it is meant to refer to the Confederates that were put down by JOVE, who now occupies the White House, and the Kuklux rumors put in circulation by the Republicans, who, having got into the habit of killing real giants, must needs fabricate sham giants where none exist? Again, did not TYPHON cut off JUPITER'S sinews as CHARLES SUMNER cut off GRANT'S sinews, and is not MORTON the MERCURY who is trying to restore them? Nay, there is yet another parallel which is perfect in its details and embodies all that we have ventured to establish and illustrate. OLYMPUS took METIS to wife; as soon as he saw that she was pregnant he ate her up; thereupon he grew with child himself; and thus brought forth PALLAS out of his head in armor. This allegory is but a foreshadowing of the politics of the present day. The Republican party took the Government to wife; as soon as it found that it was worth destroying it gobbled it up, and thence is to spring revolution and a change of system, the overthrow of the Constitution and the advent of centralization, the precursor of a military dictatorship and imperialism. This is our reading of ancient history and philosophy. It might be extended, made easy and adapted to the understanding of the moderns.

But we desist. Indeed, we have wandered somewhat from the text with which we set out, and quite unfitted our mental forces for the critical and legal investigation which we purposed in the beginning. We meant to dissect the President's last effusion, dividing it into three parts, viz:

I. Its style as a composition.

II. Its claims as a State paper.

III. Its philosophic tendency and design.

We are unable, however, to compass this exalted and humane intention, this essay in statesmanship and belles-lettres and moral ethnology. Our references, far-reaching and recondite, lie in a voluminous mass before us. In order to introduce the least of them with relevancy we should have to turn about and indite a column of new matter. We desist. We will not even yield to the blandishments of that beautiful figure in which PHŒNIX and King CROESUS of Lydia, BETTIA, MEDUSA and the Numidian lion, play a part sufficiently fantastic to stand for the President and all his family, the Republican party, Congress, West Point, the colored members of the House of Representatives, THEODORE ARTHUR ST. SUSAN B. TILTON, GEORGE FRANCIS DARBY STANTON, and BOWIE-knives of South Carolina.

Metropolitan Tribulations.

Everything that relates to New York city is of more or less interest to the country at large, and just now the most interesting thing to the people of New York city is the question of how to get up and down town with the least difficulty and delay. The great metropolis occupies a narrow strip of land many miles in length. Hours are required to go from one part of this elongation to another and the horse-car has proven wholly inadequate. But so far all plans to supersede it have failed, and of the many that have appeared from time to time, three only, the Tribune tells us, have made progress enough to hold out fair prospects of realization. The Pneumatic Tunnel Company has a few rods of road in actual running order, and as an experiment on a small scale appears to be satisfactory. At present, however, it is only the working-model of a road. It is chartered for the transportation of parcels, and needs further powers before it can carry passengers. These powers the Legislature withholds. The Arcade project has been elaborately discussed, and its attractive features commended. It has not succeeded, however, in getting a charter, and its supporters have not recently done much to draw public notice to it, though they may have been working hard in private. The Central Underground Company was supposed, two years ago, to have the start of all others. It was incorporated by the Legislature, surveys of the proposed route were made, and it was settled that no serious engineering difficulties would have to be encountered. After the failure of its projectors to secure the necessary capital in New York, Mr. WILLIAM B. OGDEN obtained promise of sufficient money in Europe; but, "the hot weather of last summer, followed by the French and Prussian war," put a stop to the attempts to raise subscriptions abroad.

So, according to the information furnished by the Tribune, the matter stands at present; and so, we may reasonably infer, it is likely to stand as long as existing corporations have money enough to buy up the State Legislature, which they have been able to do hitherto, no matter which party happened to be in power. To persons who are familiar with New York, the existing modes of transportation seem miserably slow and behind the age. In summer, as in winter, the discomfort is intolerable. But besides this, the material condition of the city is immensely set back. Shut in by water on three sides and hampered on the fourth by the want of proper avenues of travel, the population becomes every year more and more straightened for room, and as commerce crowds upon it and rents increase, it is driven into New Jersey and Long Island. Thus New York is gradually losing its most valuable citizens, and threatens to be divided between the millionaires and the millions, the aristocracy of Fifth avenue and the hoy-polloy.

The latest New York papers contain a striking illustration of the prevailing embarrassments of travel, in the shape of a triumph obtained by Mr. HENRY BERGH over the public and the street-car people. As the details of this last transaction illustrate "life in New York" under one of its most suggestive aspects, it is worth narrating with some particularity. The following is the Tribune's account of it:

> MR. HENRY BERGH last evening placed his hand upon two of the main arteries of up-town travel in this city and stopped the current for two hours, acting in behalf of horses struggling before overloaded street-cars. The focus which experienced this inconvenience were those of the Third and Fourth avenue lines. The Bergh company had kept its sweeping machines in motion from one end of its long line to the other, yesterday morning and afternoon, hoping that at nightfall it would be able, with a clean track, to put on its entire equipment of cars. At 5 p.m. the superintendent judged that this result was nearly accomplished, and sent the cars from the depot at the usual interval of one minute, each car being drawn by two horses. The drivers found the track in a terrible condition, and many their trips at first with nearly their usual regularity.
>
> All went well until 5 o'clock in the evening, when the multitude of working people and others, who, at that hour, fill their places of occupation, crowded the cars to overflowing, and the horses with great difficulty dragged the unreasonable loads. MR. BERGH, Presidential agent, politely for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, saw that the cars were overcrowded, of the condition of the climb.
>
> By order of the President.
>
> ROBERT W. HERR, Secy.

TO IRISHMEN AND THE Friends of Freedom!

THE Irishmen of Louisville and all sympathizing friends of Ireland are requested to attend a grand MASS MEETING at the Court-house (Circuit Court room) on MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1871, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of testifying in some substantial manner our appreciation of the Irish Exiles O'DONOVAN ROSSA and others, who suffered so much in behalf of human liberty and Irish nationality.

Eminent speakers are invited.

By order of the General Committee,

JOHN MCGAVREN, HUGH BURNS,
THOMAS MCKNETT, THOMAS HANDLEY,
CAPT. J. L. GILLIAN, JOHN REILLY,
JOSEPH BRADY, P. BANNON,
DANIEL MCCANN, fe15 dt Fe20

LEVI'S CLOAKS FOR HOUSE

CLEARANCE SALE!

25 Velvet Cloaks, 30 Cloth Cloaks,
50 Cloaks of Every Description,
AT COST AT
MORRIS LEVI'S,
1428 WESTERN ROW. 107 FOURTH STREET.

Marble Works.

OUR former neighbor, Mr. JAMES KARNS has sold out his interest in the marble business on Jefferson street, and will hereafter be identified with the well-known importing and manufacturing house of M. Muldoon & Co., on Green street. Mr. KARNS will represent the firm in the North and East, where this firm has already established a large business in the supply of Marble and Granite Monuments.

fe15 dlt

THE RICHMOND PLOW,

MANUFACTURED BY

ORAN PERRY,

Richmond, Ind.

☞ Send for Price List. Liberal Discount to Dealers. fe14 dezzzed

REGALIA AND SCARF TRIMMINGS.
FANCY DRESS AND MILITARY GOODS.
THEATRICAL AND CIRCUS EMPORIUM.
MARSHALS' HATS.
FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.
SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
NO. 9 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
GOODS SENT C. O. D. EVERYWHERE.
fe15 d3m

COAL.

W. L. MURPHY & CO., 504 Third street, near Main, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PITTSBURG, PEACOCK, POMEROY, and CANNEL COAL. fe15 dtf

MOORE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Furniture, Mattresses, Chairs, &c.

96 Main St., South Side,

Three doors below Third, LOUISVILLE, KY.

fe7 d3w1m

CITY ITEMS.

Use Newman's

Glycerined Camphor Ice, for sore and chapped skin, &c. It is superior to all others, made at home and is always pure, fresh, reliable." Druggist, 1869 and Walnut streets.

Salt-rheum cured by using JESSUP'S TAR SOAP, made by Churchill, Hilliard & Co., New York.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, Containing three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but a prescription and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six for $5 00.

Bellingham's Generic Rose—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory—"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the above it is to have there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints originating in or attended by alterative modification. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the greater number of persons feel a debility, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Whitehall's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

Hunt's Testimony.—Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company:

"I have taken nearly all of the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Winternvith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Trans fer Company."

LOCAL NOTICES.

Winternvith's Great Remedies.

The most popular medicines of the day. For sale at W. W. Williams' patent medicine depot, No. 168 Third street, between Market and Jefferson. fe15 c6

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. Should be read by all. ned d3w1p

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de31 codly

MARRIED.

BRIGGS—GOOLD—In this city, Feb. 15, by Rev. E. M. Mantell, Mr. JAMES BRIGGS, of Ohio, and Mrs. PALMELIA GOOLD, of this city.

BROWN—LAMBORN—By the Rev. H. C. Settle, at the Walnut-street M. E. church, at 5 p. m., Feb. 16th, 1871, Mr. JOSEPH G. BROWN, formerly of Louisville, to Miss LAURA E. LAMBORN, of this city.

DOLAN—HENDERSON—On the 16th inst., by Rev. H. C. Settle, at Walnut-street M. E. Church, Mr. GEO. W. DOLAN and Miss SUE E. HENDERSON.

DALY—DALY—In this city, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Father Lawler, Mr. J. E. DALY and Miss ALICE DALY, both of this city. No cards.

PARKEPOINT—OVERALL—In this city, on the 14th inst., by A. F. Spalding, pastor of the Walnut-street Baptist Church, Mr. ELIAS O. PARKEPOINT, of Hardin county, Ky., to Miss LENNIE B. OVERALL.

SALE—FARR—At Walnut-street Baptist Church, on the 16th inst., by Rev. A. F. Spalding, pastor, Mr. JOHN H. SALE to Miss JENNIE M. FARR.

SMITH—JONES—At the Walnut street Methodist Church, by Rev. H. C. Settle, on Thursday morning, 16th inst., Mr. MILTON H. SMITH to Miss EVA JONES, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

MCMAHON—On Thursday morning, Feb. 16, in her 19th year, Mrs. MARY MCMAHON.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, P. J. Smith, No. 249 Fifteenth street, between Grayson and Kentucky, on Friday evening at 3 o'clock.

BAKER—At her residence, on the 15th inst. Maria Howe, Twinkle county, Ky., THOMAS HOWLAND BAKER, aged 5 months and 5 days, only child of Levi Baker and Mary Howland Baker, infant deceased.

OUR LITTLE JOSEY.

Weep not, Death's shadow has passed,
The heart's painful throbbings are o'er;
The pale, damp brow is now cold,
He has gone to reisrn never more.

He has gone with the angel who lingered so long
Awaiting the last feeble sigh,
Who has borne him away, through the deep mist,
To the arms of our Saviour on high.

The dear one He gave He has taken away
Are sorrow had marred his fair brow,
And though the cross He has given is heavy to bear,
To His merciful will we will bow.

Back to the life we would not call him again
Since heaven has claimed him its own,
And well do we know the sweet, gentle lamb
Is far happier where he has gone.

A beautiful flower, transplanted above,
To live on that evergreen shore,
From the stream of life's strug waters sustained,
Will freshen and bloom evermore.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious Notice.

SERVICES at Grace Church, on Gray, bet. Preston and Floyd, on Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ in the evening. Sermon in the morning by Bishop Robertson, of Missouri. Seats free.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

A stated meeting of Louisville Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M., will be held at their Lodge House, Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock.

J. S. MCCORKLE, Secy.

Notice.

THE members of the Common County Scouting Club are hereby notified to attend a called meeting, to be held at their club room, on FRIDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 o'clock p. m., to consider matters of vital importance to the welfare of the club.

By order of the President.

ROBERT W. HERR, Secy.

TO IRISHMEN AND THE Friends of Freedom!

THE Irishmen of Louisville and all sympathizing friends of Ireland are requested to attend a grand MASS MEETING at the Court-house (Circuit Court room) on MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1871, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of testifying in some substantial manner our appreciation of the Irish Exiles O'DONOVAN ROSSA and others, who suffered so much in behalf of human liberty and Irish nationality.

Eminent speakers are invited.

By order of the General Committee,

JOHN MCGAVREN, HUGH BURNS,
THOMAS MCKNETT, THOMAS HANDLEY,
CAPT. J. L. GILLIAN, JOHN REILLY,
JOSEPH BRADY, P. BANNON,
DANIEL MCCANN, fe15 dtFe20

LEVI'S CLOAKS FOR HOUSE

CLEARANCE SALE!

25 Velvet Cloaks, 30 Cloth Cloaks,
50 Cloaks of Every Description,
AT COST AT
MORRIS LEVI'S,
1428 WESTERN ROW. 107 FOURTH STREET.

Marble Works.

OUR former neighbor, Mr. JAMES KARNS has sold out his interest in the marble business on Jefferson street, and will hereafter be identified with the well-known importing and manufacturing house of M. Muldoon & Co., on Green street. Mr. KARNS will represent the firm in the North and East, where this firm has already established a large business in the supply of Marble and Granite Monuments.

fe15 dlt

THE RICHMOND PLOW,

MANUFACTURED BY

ORAN PERRY,

Richmond, Ind.

☞ Send for Price List. Liberal Discount to Dealers. fe14 dezzzed

REGALIA AND SCARF TRIMMINGS.
FANCY DRESS AND MILITARY GOODS.
THEATRICAL AND CIRCUS EMPORIUM.
MARSHALS' HATS.
FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.
SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
NO. 9 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
GOODS SENT C. O. D. EVERYWHERE.
fe15 d3m

COAL.

W. L. MURPHY & CO., 504 Third street, near Main, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PITTSBURG, PEACOCK, POMEROY, and CANNEL COAL. fe15 dtf

MOORE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Furniture, Mattresses, Chairs, &c.

96 Main St., South Side,

Three doors below Third, LOUISVILLE, KY.

fe7 d3w1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BULLETS FOR EUROPE!

Lead is wanted in Europe. Gold over the mines of California. Silver will be required in Mexico. Copper will draw $2 per pound in Chili. Iron and steel in great demand all over the world. Tin, zinc and quicksilver will receive prompt attention. But the most valuable metal for the present generation is that which will restore the original color of gray or faded hair. Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

The best-colored and subject-colored now grows hairs come down, down, down, where they belong, under the REVELATION DYE has gone up with a rapidity that seems to the proprietors of the manufacturing establishment. It is to-day

THE MOST POPULAR HAIR DYE

in the world, and deservedly so, for it is the safest and the best. As a drowning man the dyeing, use CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

Depot 6 Astor Place, New York.

The Blessings of Winter.

The feeble and delicate dread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a depressing effect upon the vital organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality to resist asthmatic attacks to spare. The aged and infirm, to whom the close of life is drawing near, are always unpleasantly affected by the inspiration of winter, and should fortify their systems against it. The extra vigor and resistant power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to meet with safety the assaults of cold and damp may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent in an increased appetite, a more active digestion, and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and if it is not properly digested the fires of life burn low. When this is the case the disability can always be remedied within a short time by taking a full dose of the Bitters twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its allotted task regularly and steadily; the food, being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires under the external pressure of cold, and the winter athmosphere which are apt to assail the weak and unstoned physique will be avoided. fe17 codthlwt

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I realize fully the extent that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably low case of disease to health. I have found that the most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose is Florida. There the climate is so mild that the system is regular, and not subject to such variations as cause the disease to return. I go to Florida myself every winter. A good meal is had there by Pinetrees. Less medicine is required there than anywhere else. I have kindly directed, but who, under the leading influence of the climate and my medicines, soon gained weight.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I have not yet visited. There are to be found more sun and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are the names of the places, and the latter is preferred to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and is high and healthy. Many go to Jacksonville. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but this is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite. Those who go there as they ought to, improve in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Consumption is the scourge of the land. Many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives, and I am told that they contain as fine orange groves as are to be found in the State—but of these my advice is, go well down into the State—out of the reach of pine barrens, sand hills and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who go there in time. Let a cough, or even a slight shortness of breath, be treated with my cough remedy, the Pectoral, and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it the vital fluid, which is kept following it to the ends of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy nightsweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and a healthy appetite is established to avoid taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for them in this country? My advice is to rush in, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. The patient must take care to exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will allow, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease, if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact should be remembered that Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of the most desperate cases that come of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some one who has been cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of the most desperate cases that come of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some one who has been cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Ton

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1871.

LEGAL TOPICS:

I.

Appeals and Appeals in Corporations.

This work, first published in 1851, has reached its ninth edition. The best evidence of its high worth is that the profession should have continued to demand it during the great and marvelous increase of corporations of many different kinds, and their applications to so many various callings since its original publication. It is now quite impossible to say anything in praise of this work that has not already been frequently and better said by abler reviewers. Its reputation as an authority is now firmly established and cannot be shaken by any new book. The present edition is issued by John Lathrop, of the Boston bar, who has added to it over three hundred and fifty new cases. He has published in the appendix the important case of Adams vs. Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Company, which presents the question whether involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy can be had against a railroad corporation. Published by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, and for sale by John P. Morton & Co., of this city.

II.

Mill on Protection.

John Stuart Mill says: "It is not because protection does not wages in America are high; it is because there is abundance of land for every laborer, and every laborer is at liberty to acquire it. As long as this abundance of land relatively to population continues, wages will not decline. Those high wages are not a special burden upon the New England cotton-spinner or the Pennsylvania iron-master, but have equally to be paid in agriculture, and in those numerous branches of manufacturing and other industry (the building trades for example) which every country necessarily carries on for itself. It these employments, which form the bulk of the industry of this country, can pay the high American wages, and yield, beside, the high American profits, and if there are other branches of manufacture which can not do this unless the people of the United States consent to pay them a subsidy in the form of a large extra price, the former class of employments yield a greater return to the labor and capital of America than the latter, and it is for the interest of American production on the whole that the labor and capital of the country should be diverted from the employments which require to be subsidized to those which can maintain themselves without."

III.

Story on Bailments.

This work, which has now reached its eighth edition, is perhaps the ablest and most satisfactory of all its author's publications. To its pages we have always had recourse with much sorrow by the unfortunate mother's many friends in America: 'Birth—Rose—On the 28th January, at Warwick Crescent, London, England, Madame Parepa, wife of Carl Rose, of a son—still born.'"

A SCOTCH paper of honest work should dispose of all the necessary annual legislation of any State in a few days, except in cases of emergencies. Long sessions are a fraud upon the people who have the bills to pay, an unreasonable tax upon the time of honest members, and a constant opportunity for the hatching of rascalities by the dishonest ones.—[Chicago Rep.

AN Iowa papers hastens to make this correction: "We reported that Mr. D. A. Dodd's wife had seven pairs of twins and two odd children during ten years of married life. We were wrong. Mr. Dodd, just in our office, informs us there are eight pairs of twins and three odd ones, nineteen in all—ten girls and nine boys—in fourteen years, and they are all living."

THAT scientific gent, Professor Fowler, recently visited the Massachusetts State prison "in the interests of phrenology," and asked to see some of the prisoners. The warden sent for a clear-eyed, smiling fellow, with well shaped head, and soon Fowler had his hands on him. "Well, Mr. Haynes," said Fowler, "you've got this fellow here once, but you won't catch him again." "Perhaps he will learn wisdom by long experience," the Warden answered; "he is in here for the seventh time."

THE Sacramento Record has an account of how the work on the new California capitol is progressing. It evidently is not pleased. "You should watch the man who sits at the head of the chute to send down bricks—the same who a few days since performed the herculean task of sending three bricks down in four and a half minutes—and watch the muscular grace he exhibits as he picks up a piece of a brick, looks at it affectionately, tests its weight, and then placing it gently in the chute, and resting a moment after the severe labor just performed, lets go his hold and watches it tenderly until it reaches the ground, when with a slight toss proceeds to perform the same hard job over again. Could any one watch these poor overworked laborers at their toil would they grumble at the amount of money which will be required to complete the Capitol? Far from it; they would gladly sign a petition to the next Legislature to increase the pay of these overtasked men. To ask two men to get out one brick in three minutes is a little too much for human nature to stand."

MR. LARNED sets the population of the whole Dominion down at 4,000,000 people, rather less than New York State. Newfoundland and Prince Edward, not belonging to the Dominion, are, together, only 200,000 people. Ontario or Upper Canada, the largest State of the Dominion, has half of the whole colonial quantity, or a little above 2,000,000. The rest of New York is, as I have said, more than a match in men for all British America. Nova Scotia has fewer people than West Virginia, in all 300,440, a fifth more than New Brunswick, while "Quebec," or Lower Canada, contains about 1,400,000. If Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were populated as densely as Maine, they would contain together a million people. Upper Canada is equal to the State of New York in habitable and productive territory, and in the same respects Lower Canada is equal to New Hampshire and Vermont together. In short, the Dominion ought to contain seven millions, if populated with the same energy as rural New York and Vermont. —[Chic. Trib. Letter.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Senate Speaker Elected at Last—Lunatic Asylums—Tradewater River —Adjutant General—Anti-liquor Legislation—Ticket Office Swell, etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS, FRANKFORT, February 16, 1871.

Your correspondent hasn't much inclination to record to-day. Both Senate and House have been in session all night, and there is nothing of importance to chronicle.

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

On the assembling of the Senate, Hon. G. A. Ticknell was elected to fill the position made vacant by Leslie's being made Governor —the vote standing Hoft 18, Carlisle 18.

Carlisle, the defeated candidate, looks like his disappointment; accepts all set down to him as a matter of course, and is not upon any occasion sulky. He is somewhat resembles "the lean and hungry Cassius" Cæsar was so severe upon, but he is, nevertheless, both an intellectual gentleman and genial companion, and though a distinguished officer in the late unpleasantness, is not as all "fitted for treason, stratagem and spoils." He will prove an efficient and dignified presiding officer over the Senate.

ANOTHER ACT OF SELF-ABNEGATION.

I have taken occasion to compliment Senators Cooke and Turner on their behavior in having their names withdrawn with the view of effecting an organization. This morning Hon. R. A. Burton, who yesterday on the last ballot came within one vote of being made Speaker, arose in his place, and in a few handsome remarks declined continuing a candidate, Judge Burton is a noble fellow, though perhaps a little too much addicted to hoeing for his own good, and never suffers personal ambition to interfere with the dispatch of business on the public interest.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

To-morrow the Committee on Charitable Institutions proposes to visit the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, as it sometime next week the Western. Doubtless the committee will report in favor of providing some additional accommodations for the unfortunate class of persons in the Commonwealth who require protection, care and treatment as lunatics.

The bill appropriating $9,500 for repairs to the Lexington Asylum, and the fencing of the grounds belonging thereto, passed the Senate to-day.

TRADEWATER RIVER.

A bill making an appropriation of $25,000 for improving the navigation of Tradewater river was discussed in extenso in the House of Representatives to-day. In fact the greater part of the morning session was taken up in a discussion of this bill. If the bill should become a law, I suggest that some enterprising Reor-sentative ask an equal appropriation for locking and damming Beargrass.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The Military Committee of the Senate reported this morning a bill for the continuance of the Military Board on the present footing, and the Adjutant General a salary of $1,500, and $1,200 for clerk hire. Much debate ensued, and the amendment was submitted by Mr. Hawes restoring the office to its ante-bellum status of $200 salary and no clerk hire. The consideration of the amendment was further postponed till Tuesday next. The present law expires by limitation to-morrow.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House held the first of its afternoon sessions at 4 inches of 3 o'clock—a rather slim, but still there was a quorum present, and legislation made as much progress as could be expected under the circumstances. The meeting at 3 o'clock is a farce. I thought about one third of the members looked like they had had port for dinner; about a dozen were very much inclined to somnolency, and the rest wide awake.

LOUISVILLE AND KENTUCKY CLUBS.

Bills originally, I believe, introduced by Speaker Bunce, relieving the Louisville Club and the Kentucky Club from the tax of $1,000 except on real estate, came up for consideration, and was suffered to fall into the orders of the day. The feeling is quite general that these clubs in question were likely to be averse to paying any little taxes imposed either upon necessaries or luxuries.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.

There is already a stringent law for the prevention of the sale of liquor to minors; and the House has passed an amendment to that law making it a penal offense to permit any one selling, but giving liquor to persons under age. This bill gave rise to considerable (Democratic) commercial talking on the floor. It was opposed, one of which, offered by Dr. Price, proposed the enforcement of the Maine liquor law in Kentucky. If the member from Pike effects the passage of that law, to enact the Maine liquor law, his influence is a great deal more potent than your correspondent believes it to be.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The Legislature has shown its appreciation of the evils of intemperance by the enactment of bills prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits in various localities. Would it not be well for it to go further, and declare drunkenness a crime punishable as such, and also make provision for the establishment among the charitable institutions of the State of an inebriate asylum? Inebriety is a disease, and experiment has demonstrated that it may be successfully treated. I only throw out the question, for all the fines imposed in the offenses committed by persons under the influence of strong drink were devoted to the maintenance of an establishment for the reclamation of drunkards, it really could not fail to be beneficial.

RAILROAD TICKETS.

A bill has passed the House requiring all railroad ticket offices to be opened an hour before the starting of the train. Should the Senate concur in the bill, and there is hardly a doubt that it will, the traveling public will be thankful to the present General Assembly.

AMUSEMENTS.

Anything at all passable is the way of public amusements draws amazingly at Frankfort this winter. The Weber Blondes drew. The performance of the Nilsson Opera Company, which was announced for to-night, in the form of the play of Hamlet with Hamlet's part left out, was numerously attended, and, for the past three nights the Distinguished of the Worsell Sisters—albeit the attempt at playing Rip Van Winkle last night, amounted almost to an insult to anybody who ever saw Joe Jefferson—have been greeted by full houses. No theatrical company possessing the slightest degree of merit need apprehend failure in Frankfort while the Legislature remains in session.

THE HOP LAST NIGHT.

A hop came off last night at the ball-room of the Capital Hotel, under the auspices of the Ticket Office Swell. Everything went off pleasantly and well; and though the room was not crowded all seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves. Z.

An Old Relic.

Dr. H. Owens, of Columbia, has in his possession a Continental Congress bill of the denomination of two thousand dollars. This identical relic was given to the grandfather of Dr. Owens in part payment for a piece of land sold by him in the days when Continental currency was the circulating medium. This bill's dimensions are about three by four inches, and is engraved on copper. It is in a fine state of preservation, and is highly prized by its owner.

A Genuine Bonanza.

A genuine bonanza is now being worked in Lower Highth street between Broadway and Jefferson, in the shape of a large deposit of Limburger cheese. The cheese is in the cellar of a grocery store, and the fragrance thereof is wafted to the nostrils of the passer-by in such a manner as to cause him to hold his breath and hurry on. The cheese is in large quantities, and is said to be of the best quality.

Shocking Accident.

Mr. Wm. Hall, a well-known citizen of Shelbyville, was thrown from his buggy on Wednesday last, and his leg broken in two places. He was driving a spirited horse, which became frightened at a passing train of cars, and ran away, throwing Mr. Hall out with the above result.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Evening Session.

[The proceedings of the House during the evening session held scarce less dull and unprofitable reading than those of the morning session. We therefore omit it.—ED. COURIER-JOURNAL.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 16, 1871.

Mr. McKee—Several petitions—To protect manufacturers of bottled mineral waters, etc., to the committee on Lunacy.

Same—To amend section 7, chapter 32, Revised Statutes, relative to the duties of C. C. Harrison, of the Stanford Examiner

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1871.

The French Situation.

Favre's opinion that France is sure to come out of her present difficulties a republic desires some color of probability from this morning's cable dispatches. A majority of the members of the Constituent Assembly are said to have determined in caucus to establish a provisional republic, with M. Thiers as President and Jules Favre as Premier. After the conclusion of peace, which will be the first question for the Assembly to settle, it will adjourn to Paris and by *plebiscite* take the sense of the nation as to its future form of government. Meantime, Bismarck refuses to extend the truce more than five days beyond the time already named, in consequence of the menacing readiness of the French armies to renew the conflict. The action of the Assembly is perhaps influenced by the consideration that it was elected on a very brief notice in time of great national distress and disorder, and that the adoption of a permanent constitution ought to be referred to a more propitious period when *France* is relieved from the presence of an invading army. In this view of the case the establishment of a provisional republic may be no indication of the political bias of the Assembly. Peace, the release of Napoleon from captivity and the final vote of the people on the plebiscite, may defeat all the hopes of a Republic that are founded on anything which has yet transpired.

DEAD IN THE ROAD.

Corpse of an Insane Stranger Found in Taylor County.

S. J. McGUIRE, OF NEW ORLEANS.

A gentleman living in Campbellsville, Taylor county, has given us the particulars in relation to the supposed suicide briefly alluded to in our Kentucky News of yesterday. The circumstances led to the belief that a Mr. S. J. McGuire, of New Orleans, while traveling through this state, lost his mind, and, finally, took his own life before anybody's attention had been directed to his wanderings.

Early on the morning of the 14th two young men passing along the road from Saloma to the turnpike, about six miles northwest of Campbellsville, discovered the dead body of a man lying in the road, and a revolver lying close by his side. Without disturbing the body further than to see there was a pistol wound in the temple, they proceeded to the residence of Squire James Tandy, who lived near by, and reported the fact to him. Esquire Tandy immediately caused a jury of twelve men to be summoned, and, proceeding to the place where the body was, held an inquest over it. Upon examination a considerable amount of valuables was found on the body, consisting of gold and silver coins, greenbacks, gold, silver and steel-framed spectacles, a watch and several gold chains, a diamond breast-pin—several other stones supposed to be diamonds—two pistols, &c., &c. From the papers found the body is thought to be that of S. J. McGuire, of New Orleans. Among them was a bill of freight for a horse, shipped on the steamer Robt. Mitchell from New Orleans to Louisville, and other bills, entries in note-book, &c., which indicate that he was from the former place.

The jury were of opinion that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot inflicted by his own hand. One of the chambers of the pistol found by his side was empty, and the remaining five were charged. The evidence showed that McGuire was insane, and had been seen frequently during the last two weeks wandering about the country, and frequenting the meanest hoods without any apparent object in view, and apparently unable to give any intelligent account of himself or where he wanted to go. From all the circumstances connected with the affair there can be no doubt that the unfortunate man was insane and committed suicide.

The deceased appeared to be near thirty years of age, about five feet high, and wore a heavy suit of black hair and beard. His property was taken charge of by Esquire Tandy, and a careful inventory of the same was made in the presence of the jury. We publish the above in the hope that some friends of the dead man may learn his sad fate, and take such steps as may be necessary to obtain his effects.

WARTS.

An Unorthodox Remedy.

A funny incident has come under our notice illustrating the potency of faith in effecting a cure. If not of the efficacy of a remedy decidedly subversive of superstition. A little boy of this city, not more than four or five years of age, has been afflicted for eighteen or twenty months past with a very large and obstinate wart upon his hand, that defied all the usual remedies employed for its removal. Some weeks since his grandmother, in a passing spirit, advised him to go home, covertly to appropriate a piece of meat, stealthy and quietly to rub it upon the wart, and then to bury it in some secret place; but if he should let the eyes of man, woman or his nurse rest upon the process, or inform anyone of the whereabouts of the piece of meat, the charm would be lost and the wart would get worse than ever. Sure enough, the child did as he was advised, rubbed a piece of surreptitious pork upon the wart, hid it away and relapsed into deep silence from every member of the family. No entreaties could bring from him where the pork was concealed, or even if he had tried the remedy. And that wart from the very act of the operation began to disappear, and within twelve days every vestige and remnant of it had departed. Even to this day he will not tell where he hid the pork, leaving that, the wart may receive. We are enabled to verify the cure effected and we publish it, humbly asking pardon if we thus violate the code of medical ethics.

SOCIETY.

The Last of the Receptions.

In a few days Lent begins. Already the dying echoes of the fashionable season fall upon the ear. There will hardly be another German, and it is doubtful whether more than an occasional dinner party will enliven the coming weeks.

Yesterday the last of the great receptions was given by General and Mrs. Hallock, at their residence, on Second street, between Green and Walnut. The day being beautiful, nature joined her allurements to art and the array of beauty and gay *matinee* toilettes was brilliant. All born town was in attendance from two to five, people of all parties, Democrats and Republicans, Confederates and loyalists, uniting in festive oblivion of political differences and in honor to a soldier who is also distinguished in society only less than in arms. It may not be generally known that Mrs. Hallock is a grand-daughter of Alexander Hamilton, being a daughter of John C. Hamilton, himself a conspicuous writer and gentleman of New York.

These receptions, which have come into vogue of late, certainly are a social feature, and no doubt less increase in favor and frequency next winter.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Fall of a Child from a Third Story to the Ground.

We have to chronicle still another shocking accident, and at the same time one that should prove a warning to mothers in the care of their children. Yesterday afternoon Anton Jaeger, a three-year-old son of the fruiterer who has been long established at the stand corner of Fourth and Main, was left alone in the upper room of the house occupied by Mr. Schoenberg as a shoemaker shop, on the west side of Fifth street, between Main and Market. While his mother was absent, the little fellow got out upon a porch at the rear of the house, and in the the third story. Here he was playing for some time, and began to swing with his hands upon a dirt goods box running near the edge of the porch. The box gradually moved nearer the edge, until the child lost his balance and fell to the ground below, striking upon his head, fracturing the skull and scattering the brains upon the ground. When picked up he was still alive, and, though prompt medical aid was had, he died after an hour or two of suffering at six o'clock last evening.

"The Louisville Daily Ledger."

A very neat and spirited newspaper bearing the title stands its appearance yesterday. The new candidate for public favor is published by the Louisville Ledger Company, and is understood to be sufficiently backed with the substantial prerequisite to journalistic success. It is to be conducted by gentlemen of character and standing. Mr. Matthews, the business factotum and manager, is well-known in New Albany. Mr. Chinn, assisted by a competent corps of associates, will have charge of the editorial department, and promise good work. There is no reason why this venture should not do well, and we wish it success.

Escaped.

John Kendall, a boy of fourteen years of age, went to station-house No. 2 last night, and sought lodging, stating that he formerly lived on Third street, and that his mother and father had both died within a week, which left him without a home. Officer Shanks questioned the boy so closely that he gave evasive answers, which led the officer to believe that the boy was misrepresenting himself, and upon further investigation it moved that the young deceiver had escaped from the Work-house, where he had been sent for some misdemeanor.

Had No Use for It.

Some time since a prominent physician of this city lost a small pocket journal and memorandum book, which was filled with prescriptions written in Latin in his own peculiar chirography, and interlarded with symbols from the chemical nomenclature. It was found by one to whom all this was evidently sacred sanscrit, and was returned with the following words inscribed on the fly-leaf: "Nothing of value found in it or it would have been retained."

GRACE CHURCH.

The Opening Ceremonial Yesterday—The Church, the Service and the Sermon.

AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE.

Grace church (Episcopal), on the north side of Gray street between Floyd and Preston, was formally opened yesterday morning. The building, about ninety-six feet long and forty-three feet wide, is of a mixed Norman and Gothic style of architecture, and presents a fine appearance internally. The vestibule, about four feet wide and extending nearly across the front end of the building facing Gray street, has a very handsome tiled floor. The nave, fifty feet by sixty feet, is lighted by five windows on each side of stone of pure well designed and oiled and varnished, afford comfortable accommodation for a large congregation. Gas fittings corresponding in blue and gold are so arranged and disposed as to form a cross, and will, when lighted, produce a fine effect. At the head of the main aisle is a lunar desk, and to the east of the choir stops an eagle lectern, while a beautifully carved pulpit stands at the head of the west aisle. Three steps above the nave are the choir seats, and one step above the choir is the chancel, or sanctuary, separated from the choir by a rail of blue and gold. The altar, three steps above the sanctuary, is covered with cloths plain and simple in design. On the altar is placed a cross, on each side of which is a vase of flowers. To the right side of the altar is the credence desk, and to the left the Bishop's throne. Above the canonel window is traced a suitable inscription. The architect was Mr. W. H. Redding, and the beautiful result obtained is all the more creditable when we consider that the whole cost of the building, including every article within the walls, amounted to only $15,000. We found the building admirably perfect and agreeably lighted, and the purity of the air gave evidence of a perfect system of ventilation.

The clergy present at the ceremonial were the Rev. Drs. Pise, Franklin, of Indiana, Easter, of Missouri, Gault, Eccleshart and Chapman, and the Rev. Messrs. Davis, Venable, Curtis, Jencks, Milburn, Freeman and the Rector.

Service was opened by the entrance into the church, in procession, of the choristers, choirmen, and clergy. The processional was the hymn commencing "The church's one foundation." Morning prayer was read by the Rev. Mr. Curtis to the psalter, the Rev. Mr. Easter reading the lessons and the Rev. Mr. Venable from the creed. The psalter and creed were chanted, as were the other anthems from the prayer-book. Introit was hymn 126, from "Hymns Ancient and Modern." Dr. Craik read the ante-communion service, the responses being chanted, and the epistle and gospel by the Rev. Drs. Chapman and Everhart. The hymn was the one beginning "Blessed city, heavenly Salem." Dr. Pise, of Maryland, preached from the text Genesis xxviii., 17 and 18. The following is

AN ABSTRACT OF THE SERMON.

Three thousand six hundred years ago, in the land of Palestine, fifteen miles north of where now stands the Holy City, as the shadows of evening were lengthening and the sun sinking in the West, a young man, friendless and destitute, strode along with his loins girded and a staff in his hand. Yet he was no common man. Mighty destinies centered in him. He was the last of the three patriarchs, the father of the heads and princes of the twelve tribes of Israel. Jacob, Abraham's grandson and favored of God, was the subdued heir of glorious promises," was the solitary traveler. He fled from the resentment of an angry brother who sought his life. As the shadows of night deepened he came to a "certain place"—near to the spot where, perhaps, Abraham years before had erected an altar unto the Lord, and thus consecrated it as "holy ground."

Night at length set in; stretching his wearied limbs upon the ground, and resting his head upon a pillow of stones, the weary traveler slept. The world was shut out from his view, but a bright vision of heaven burst upon his sight. Heaven opens, the trend of angels falls upon his ear. He sees the Hand on high above him, and celestial spirits all around him. As morning dawned the sleeper awoke, and he said, "Surely the Lord is in this place and I know it not." Of the stones on which he rested his weary head he reared a pillar, and, pouring oil upon it, consecrated it and called the place "God's House." Then, lifting his hands in holy prayer, he uttered in that wilderness among the vows of self-consecration, and dedicated to God the tithe of all that should be his wheel he came again to worship there.

Many years passed and the man, marked by reverses and successes, and a laborious servitude under a treacherous and exacting master, Jacob returned to that memorable spot, rich in flocks and herds and with a numerous household, to pay the vows which he had made in the hour of his adversity, and to rear again the memorial of his God. Before venturing to worship upon that holy ground by divine command he purified his household from all stains. The patriarchal family then, in solemn procession, moved on in reverent silence to the sacred spot, hallowed by the vision of the Almighty and the presence of His angels.

All holy places are, as was the pillar erected by Jacob in the solitary wilderness, "memorials for God." Although among God's ancient chosen people certain spots were set where an altar had to be erected and inclosed, their synagogues during their captivities in foreign lands, their temples, and their churches, yet there is not one place where the greater solemnities of their religion could be enacted. But greater is the grace and glory of the new dispensation. God declared in the fullness of time that every place shall incense be offered unto my name and a pure offering."

As in purpose now, so in course of time, in fact, shall there be consecrated to God's service and imposing rites. Within these precincts shall be celebrated the mysteries of our redemption. Here stands the layer of our regeneration; here stands the altar whereon is commemorated the sacrifice and death of Christ for our deliverance. Here from time to time will be offered the sacrifices of prayer and praise, and here will the holy word be read, in holy order, from sunday to sunday, and we request that, before going hence, you will, in your power, favor us with another. It is proper to add that we are also ordered here to make this request by a large number of citizens who were prevented from hearing your late lectures. Very truly and respectfully your friends,

Humphrey Marshall, John B. Smith,
A. M. Robinson, Dennis C. Weisiger,
Thomas L. Barret, John P. Morton,
J. S. M. Morton, James Craik,
R. W. Woolley, Thomas P. Jacob,
D. W. Yandell, B. A. Robinson,
L. P. Yandell, Jr., D. P. Faulds,
Coleman Rogers, J. Edward Hardy,
L. Rogers, James S. Lithgow,
G. W. Chilton, R. T. Perkins,
Noble Bull r, Wm. L. Jackson,
John M. Morton, E. P. Humphrey,
Henry Watterson, Willis Ranney.

To Messrs. J. M. Robinson, Humphrey Marshall and others:

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you most kindly for the very generous invitation extended to me.

The subject of my lecture will be "Servant Smith, Preacher to the Thunderer of the South-west."

Grateful for this mark of your esteem, remain, very truly, W. H. MILBURN.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

JUDGE HARDIN, of the Court of Appeals, who has recently been very ill, is recovering.

GEN. BAKER and wife, of Fort Gibson, and Miss Olive Logan, of New York, are at the Galt House.

THE mud hole on the corner of Fifteenth and Jefferson is now covered by a mat and substantial crossing.

THE awful stench of the city of the dead, on Jefferson street, was yesterday broken by the plaintive notes of a dove.

THREE drunken and disorderly ones took their rest in jail last night—Hannah Sullivan, Mary Gaffney and Henry Evans.

MRS. RYAN stated that the row, which occurred on the levee a few evenings since, was not in front of her house, as was stated at the time.

LUCAS FAIR, Peter Morris and Alfred Vance, were lodged in City-street station-house last night, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

MESSRS. CROCKER & Co. recently took a series of exceedingly fine views of the several hundred operatives of the Ohio Car Works at Jeffersonville.

JAMES WILLIAMS, alias Blackburn, was arrested yesterday evening for stealing jewelry from Mrs Hornsby, and recommended with bed and board at station-house No. 2.

HON. W. H. CHILD, of the State Senate, Judge Wm. Lindsay, of the Court of Appeals, Hon. W. W. Boole, of Franklin, and Capt. J. M. Pidler, of Lebanon, are at the Willard Hotel.

THOS. GUNNIL, who was shot in a row on Saturday last, in an alley between Clay and Shelby and Jefferson and Market streets, is lying in a critical condition at the City Hospital.

MESSRS. WM. M. MIDDLETON and J. S. GRIFFY, of the New York Store, started yesterday for Anderson county on a hunting excursion. Extra transportation has been provided for the game they expect to destroy.

MR HUGH HAYS, of the firm of Hays & Cooper, had his left shoulder dislocated yesterday by a spoke flying out of a wagon wheel on which he was at work in his foundry on Main street. Dr. Seebirt reduced the dislocation.

GEO. HANLEY, a captain of different boats on the Ohio river and the Mississippi for more than forty-nine years, and whose health up to a recent date has been remarkably good, is now very low at his home, in Shippingport.

A NEGRO drayman fell from his seat on the dray, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, on the corner of Floyd and Market streets, and was dragged some distance by the lines, which were entangled about him. He was not seriously injured.

A MAN by the name of J. J. C. Gray was found in a gutter on the corner of Green and Preston streets last night at 12 o'clock. He was too drunk to tell his name, but it was found out by some papers which he had on his person. He was lodged in Station-house No. 2.

HON. HERBT D. MCKENNY, member of Congress from the Second district, is in the city, the guest of the Louisville Hotel. Mr. McKenny expresses his belief that, contrary to expectation the next Congress will be in session three or four weeks after its assemblage on the fourth of March next.

AT Aurora Hall, a saloon on Green, between Clay and Shelby streets, John Coon was assaulted and knocked down last night by Frank Fehr, on account of an difficulty between them, in employe of the Phœnix Hill brewery, of which Fehr is foreman. The latter was arrested and placed in Clay-street station, by Officers Bauman and Jamison.

THE following offenders were assigned to its 1 house No. 4, Twelfth and Green, last night: Lizzie John-ton, forty years of age, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; Mrs. Richardson, for leaving cellar door open on Eleventh and Market streets; James Applegate, for obstructing Tuttle-tenth street with rock between Jefferson and Green, this being the second time he has been arrested for the same offense.

MATTHEW CUSICK, the driver of the Jefferson street car, under which Mr. Fisher C. Henry was crushed and killed, was brought before Judge Fitzpatrick this morning, charged with the offense. The evidence submitted showed clearly that no blame could be attached to the driver; on the contrary, he seemed to have striven to the utmost of his ability to avert the accident. Beyond what has already appeared in our columns nothing of any importance was elicited during the inquiry.

LUCIEN GAIL, a barber on board the steamer City of Quincy, charged with stealing a corded valise from Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, of Saint Louis, Ruth A David Shieldheim, merchant tailors at the corner of Commercial and Water streets, had an examination in the Police Court yesterday, and was held to answer in the sum of $300. Gail was found in a locker used by Gail, in the barber's shop on board the steamer. There was no evidence presented connecting Joseph Samison, another barber on the same vessel, with the theft.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

To-night is advertised as Miss Morris' benefit and a proposed good performance. Miss Annie Morris for the benefit presentation of "Out of the Streets."

Dramatic.

The St. Louis Benevolent and Dramatic Association will give this evening a performance for the benefit of the poor in the hall on Fifth street, between Green and Walnut. A full orchestral band will be in attendance.

The Phillipps Concert.

The concert advertised by Miss Adelaide Phillipps and her company at Weisiger Hall next Monday evening will be one of the most delightful concerts of the season. Miss Phillipps' voice itself is not only one of the best in the country, but ranks most favorably with the finest contraltos upon the stage of the world. A fine house may be expected to be in attendance, and the character of the concert amply warrants any and all support.

Prof. Mueller's Festival.

To-night Prof. Mueller advertises his annual grand exhibition of fancy dancing to be given by the pupils of his academy, at the large hall of Masonic Temple. Every endeavor has been made to render the evening a delightful affair. Dancing in this depot ment of the city's history. A number of splendid dances are announced for the occasion, and the programme is made up of the most elegant character. The whole occasion will be of an excellent nature, and no doubt exists that the evening will be a most attractive one in every respect.

Weisiger Hall.

Miss Logan had a fair house last night for her lecture upon the "Bright Side," and an audience that throughout was animated by a pleasant sympathy with the lady. Miss Logan's manner is more to be praised than her matter—the former is strikingly attractive, magnetic and popular; she has an assimilative faculty that brings her strongly en rapport with the audience, and compels them, whether or no, to attend closely to what she has to say; there is nothing so evident in it as its naturalness. Reasoning from premises based solely of moving to tears as well as to smiles. She is as bright as a rippling stream, and it must be confessed, with hardly more depth. She is not rationalistic as to her creed, nor is she moralities as Miss Dickinson, but she possesses that to which neither may lay claim—an intuitive knowledge of her hearers, and a fine method of expression that marks strongly her femininity. She is, on the whole, the most pleasant of the female lecturers on the platform at present. Her lecture on the all in hyperbole, avoids similies and metaphors, and presents what she has to say in a homely, straight-forward manner that is peculiarly acceptable. It would be unjust to her to attempt a synopsis of her lecture, and we close pronouncing it as bright as is the theme.

APPROPRIATIONS.

City Auditor's Report on Their Condition.

MR. J. M. O'Neal, City Auditor, gives the following statement of the condition of the appropriations made by the General Council as they stood on the 16th inst.:

	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Remaining Unexpended.
Street-, 1st District	$10,000	$ 5,272 54	$ 4,727 46
Streets, 2d District	12,000	4,138 15	7,861 25
Streets, 3d District	20,000	4,398 10	15,601 90
Streets, 4th District	20,000	5,138 36	14,871 62
Streets, 5th District	15,000	3,047 19	11,952 81
Streets, 6th District	10,000	1,263 17	8,736 83
Intersections, E. D	15,000	14,865 99	134 01
Intersections, W. D	10,000	10,031 90	over 31 90
Fire Department	50,000	9,488 17	40,511 83
Pump wells, &c	4,000	948 84	3,054 16
Police Department	100,000	11,790 27	88,209 73
City Officers	20,000	5,495 94	14,504 06
Hospital Expenses	20,000	3,360 35	16,639 65
Lamp-house Expenses	12,000	1,334 78	10,665 22
W. & P. St.-house Ex'p	12,000	1,123 13	10,876 87
Public Printing	5,000	1,309 00	3,691 00
Engineer's Depart'nt	15,000	5,787 20	9,262 80
Incidental Expenses	35,000	7,235 97	27,764 03
Sewers	150,000	76,413 99	73,586 01
Sewers, W. D	20,000	7,185 39	12,814 61
Board of Health	6,000	1,359 95	4,640 05
Jail Expenses	2,000	465 27	1,534 73
Hospital Extension	10,000	2,192 86	7,807 14
City Hall [new]	50,000	8,260 83	41,739 17
Secret Service	1,000	75 00	925 00
Stationery	2,000		2,000 00
Court-house Com'rs	3,000		3,000 00
Old Liabilities	10,000	846 56	9,453 34
Real Estate	15,000	1,459 05	13,540 95

S. S. PRENTISS.

Another Lecture from Mr. Milburn.

The following correspondence explains itself. The "Blind Man Eloquent" has chosen a theme of the most vivid interest—one which will kindle all his own sympathies and set ardow all his own oratorical fire. Due notice will be given of the time and place:

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16, 1871.

TO W. H. Milburn:

REV. AND DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, citizens of Louisville, who have derived so much pleasure from the lectures you have delivered here, would be glad to have the pleasure of hearing you again, and we request that, before going South, you will, in your power, favor us with another. It is proper to add that we are also ordered here to make this request by a large number of citizens who were prevented from hearing your late lectures. Very truly and respectfully your friends,

Humphrey Marshall, John B. Smith,
A. M. Robinson, Dennis C. Weisiger,
Thomas L. Barret, John P. Morton,
J. S. M. Morton, James Craik,
R. W. Woolley, Thomas P. Jacob,
D. W. Yandell, B. A. Robinson,
L. P. Yandell, Jr., D. P. Faulds,
Coleman Rogers, J. Edward Hardy,
L. Rogers, James S. Lithgow,
G. W. Chilton, R. T. Perkins,
Noble Bull r, Wm. L. Jackson,
John M. Morton, E. P. Humphrey,
Henry Watterson, Willis Ranney.

To Messrs. J. M. Robinson, Humphrey Marshall and others:

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you most kindly for the very generous invitation extended to me.

The subject of my lecture will be "Servant Smith, Preacher to the Thunderer of the South-west."

Grateful for this mark of your esteem, remain, very truly, W. H. MILBURN.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Claims and Appropriations — Ordinances and Resolutions Adopted.

A DULL SESSION.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1871.

Present, President Rubel and all the members except Dr. Kinch.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, submitting the first annual report of the Commissioners of Public Charities, which was referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

T. W. Thompson, $500 00, clerk's fees.
C. C. Lord, $34 50, for medicines for jail.
O. & N. R. R. Co., $6 85, for transportation.
Fire Department, $4,270 18, expenses for Jan. 1871.
Police, $11,791 73, expenses for Jan., 1871.
Rolling Mill Co., $21 90, coal for jail.
W. D. Turner, $85 64, for quarterly account.
T. C. Tucker, $311 01, to pay street loads.
Lone & McCarthy, $1,006 10, for cleaning streets.
W. E. Grable, $6 65, for paving intersections.
J. L. Tyler, $18 37, for repairs of pumps.
G. W. Long, $445, for cleaning crosses.
G. W. Rider, $4 80, for repair of cistern.
Long & McCarthy, $724 66, for cleaning streets.
O. F. Grove and others, $288 05, on account of car fare.
J. B. Montgomery & Co., $48 87, for work on court-house.
Schwab & Schuler, $394 05 for work at hospital.
F. Bannon, $122 18, for sewer pipe.
Dowe, Ward and others, $389 74, for repair of streets.
F. Bannon, $52 20, for sewer pipe.
Dowe, Ward and others, $389 74, for repair of streets.
A. McBride, $20 85, for hardware.
White & Wade, $477 50, for repair of streets.
Frank Croffoot, $71 55, recutting intersections.
J. C. Denny, $23 40, for repairing intersections.
Geo. Fulton, $307 70, for lumber.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

G. W. Rider, $24 35, for repair of cistern.
C. Otis and others, installed [illegible].

Mr. Guthrie, from the Revision Committee, was discharged from the further consideration of a proposition of W. B. Hamilton to dispose of the Presbyterian church property on Third street for library purposes.

Mr. Guthrie, from same, reported an ordinance to repeal an ordinance entitled "an ordinance creating the office of Inspectors of Live Stock, and providing for the inspection of the same," approved November 14, 1870, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Jenkins, Gilbert, Walton and Guthrie—6.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Speidine submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of improving the sidewalk on Seventh street, from Chestnut street, between Jackson and Hancock; Jno. Casey, contractor.

Apportionment of improving Webster street, from Main to Market; Thomas Robertson, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling a cistern at the intersection of Jackman and Franklin streets; J. C. Applegate, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling on the South side of Gray street, between Hancock and Clay; John Casey, contractor.

Mr. Speidine submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council, directing the following-named sidewalks to be constructed, which were severally adopted:

Across Chestnut street, at the east side of Shelby.

Across Chestnut street, at the west side of Campbell.

Across alley west side of Campbell street, between Jackson and Madison.

Across alley west side of Hancock, at the east side of Shelby.

Across Campbell street, at the south side of Chestnut.

Across Jefferson street, at the east side of Hancock.

Across Gray street, at the east side of Hancock.

Across Chestnut street, at the east side of Hancock.

Across Clay street, at the south side of Madison.

Across Madison street, at the east side of Hancock.

Across Clay street, at the north side of Chestnut.

Across Chestnut street, at the west side of Shelby.

Across Washington street, between First and Second.

Mr. Speidine submitted a Common Council resolution granting Stengel & Huther time until June 15, 1871, to complete Shelby street, from Kentucky to Eleventh, in Louisville Park.

Mr. Speidine submitted a Common Council resolution granting Bowling Green and Preston, in 1871, to complete the first alley north of Breckinridge street, running from Brook to Floyd, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Fulton and Market streets; C. Hagan, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Eighth and Oak streets, D. Tynan, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Thirteenth and Jefferson streets; J. Gadgeon, contractor.

Apportionment of improving Ninth street, from Delaware to Kentucky, Terrell & Sadler, contractors.

Apportionment of improving High street, from Jack to Fifth Cross street, J. R. Brown & Co., contractors.

Mr. Byrne submitted a Common Council resolution granting J. S. Myers & Co. time until May 15th, 1871, to complete the sidewalk on the east side of Fifth cross-street, from Montgomery to High, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne introduced an ordinance to dig and wall a well in the intersection of Ninth and Jefferson, in this depot ment of the city's history. A number of splendid dances are announced for the occasion, and the programme is made up of the most elegant character. The whole occasion will be of an excellent nature, and no doubt exists that the evening will be a most attractive one in every respect.

Weisiger Hall.

Miss Logan had a fair house last night for her lecture upon the "Bright Side," and an audience that throughout was animated by a pleasant sympathy with the lady. Miss Logan's manner is more to be praised than her matter—the former is strikingly attractive, magnetic and popular; she has an assimilative faculty that brings her strongly en rapport with the audience, and compels them, whether or no, to attend closely to what she has to say; there is nothing so evident in it as its naturalness. Reasoning from premises based solely of moving to tears as well as to smiles. She is as bright as a rippling stream, and it must be confessed, with hardly more depth. She is not rationalistic as to her creed, nor is she moralities as Miss Dickinson, but she possesses that to which neither may lay claim—an intuitive knowledge of her hearers, and a fine method of expression that marks strongly her femininity. She is, on the whole, the most pleasant of the female lecturers on the platform at present. Her lecture on the all in hyperbole, avoids similies and metaphors, and presents what she has to say in a homely, straight-forward manner that is peculiarly acceptable. It would be unjust to her to attempt a synopsis of her lecture, and we close pronouncing it as bright as is the theme.

APPROPRIATIONS.

City Auditor's Report on Their Condition.

MR. J. M. O'Neal, City Auditor, gives the following statement of the condition of the appropriations made by the General Council as they stood on the 16th inst.:

	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Remaining Unexpended.
Street-, 1st District	$10,000	$ 5,272 54	$ 4,727 46
Streets, 2d District	12,000	4,138 15	7,861 25
Streets, 3d District	20,000	4,398 10	15,601 90
Streets, 4th District	20,000	5,138 36	14,871 62
Streets, 5th District	15,000	3,047 19	11,952 81
Streets, 6th District	10,000	1,263 17	8,736 83
Intersections, E. D	15,000	14,865 99	134 01
Intersections, W. D	10,000	10,031 90	over 31 90
Fire Department	50,000	9,488 17	40,511 83
Pump wells, &c	4,000	948 84	3,054 16
Police Department	100,000	11,790 27	88,209 73
City Officers	20,000	5,495 94	14,504 06
Hospital Expenses	20,000	3,360 35	16,639 65
Lamp-house Expenses	12,000	1,334 78	10,665 22
W. & P. St.-house Ex'p	12,000	1,123 13	10,876 87
Public Printing	5,000	1,309 00	3,691 00
Engineer's Depart'nt	15,000	5,787 20	9,262 80
Incidental Expenses	35,000	7,235 97	27,764 03
Sewers	150,000	76,413 99	73,586 01
Sewers, W. D	20,000	7,185 39	12,814 61
Board of Health	6,000	1,359 95	4,640 05
Jail Expenses	2,000	465 27	1,534 73
Hospital Extension	10,000	2,192 86	7,807 14
City Hall [new]	50,000	8,260 83	41,739 17
Secret Service	1,000	75 00	925 00
Stationery	2,000		2,000 00
Court-house Com'rs	3,000		3,000 00
Old Liabilities	10,000	846 56	9,453 34
Real Estate	15,000	1,459 05	13,540 95

S. S. PRENTISS.

Another Lecture from Mr. Milburn.

The following correspondence explains itself. The "Blind Man Eloquent" has chosen a theme of the most vivid interest—one which will kindle all his own sympathies and set ardow all his own oratorical fire. Due notice will be given of the time and place:

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16, 1871.

TO W. H. Milburn:

REV. AND DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, citizens of Louisville, who have derived so much pleasure from the lectures you have delivered here, would be glad to have the pleasure of hearing you again, and we request that, before going South, you will, in your power, favor us with another. It is proper to add that we are also ordered here to make this request by a large number of citizens who were prevented from hearing your late lectures. Very truly and respectfully your friends,

Humphrey Marshall, John B. Smith,
A. M. Robinson, Dennis C. Weisiger,
Thomas L. Barret, John P. Morton,
J. S. M. Morton, James Craik,
R. W. Woolley, Thomas P. Jacob,
D. W. Yandell, B. A. Robinson,
L. P. Yandell, Jr., D. P. Faulds,
Coleman Rogers, J. Edward Hardy,
L. Rogers, James S. Lithgow,
G. W. Chilton, R. T. Perkins,
Noble Bull r, Wm. L. Jackson,
John M. Morton, E. P. Humphrey,
Henry Watterson, Willis Ranney.

To Messrs. J. M. Robinson, Humphrey Marshall and others:

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you most kindly for the very generous invitation extended to me.

The subject of my lecture will be "Servant Smith, Preacher to the Thunderer of the South-west."

Grateful for this mark of your esteem, remain, very truly, W. H. MILBURN.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1871.

Present—Chas. R. Long, President, and all the members except Messrs. Jacob and Walling.

The journal of the previous session was read, amended, and approved.

The Mayor transmitted the following contracts, which were severally read and referred:

A contract, executed by J. J. Tygert, to keep in repair the pumps and wells in the Eastern District for three years.

A contract, executed by Giles & Monohan, to improve Eighth street, from Oak to Oldham.

A contract, executed by Giles & Monohan, to improve Kentucky street, from Twelfth to Thirteenth.

A contract executed by Shanks & Selvage, to improve Kentucky street, from Thirteenth to Twelfth street.

A contract executed by L. H. Ferrell, to improve Kentucky street, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street.

A contract executed by J. C. Dennis, to improve Kentucky street, from Tenth to Eleventh street.

A contract executed by J. C. Dennis, to improve Kentucky street, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street.

A contract executed by White & Selvage, to improve Delaware street, from Eleventh to Twelfth street.

A contract executed by White & Selvage, to improve Delaware street, from Twelfth to Thirteenth street.

A contract, executed by White & Selvage, to improve Delaware street, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street.

A contract, executed by L. H. Ferrell, to improve Kentucky street, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street.

A contract, executed by L. H. Ferrell, to improve Kentucky street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth street.

A contract, executed by J. C. Dennis, to improve Kentucky street, from Tenth to Eleventh street.

A contract, executed by J. C. Dennis, to improve Kentucky street, from Eleventh to Twelfth street.

Mr. Walton, from the Wharf Committee, reported an ordinance fixing the rates of wharfage and rules and regulations of wharves, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Speidine submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of improving the sidewalk on Seventh street, from Chestnut street, between Jackson and Hancock; Jno. Casey, contractor.

Apportionment of improving Webster street, from Main to Market; Thomas Robertson, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling a cistern at the intersection of Jackman and Franklin streets; J. C. Applegate, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling on the South side of Gray street, between Hancock and Clay; John Casey, contractor.

Mr. Speidine submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council, directing the following sidewalks to be constructed, which were severally adopted:

Across Chestnut street, at the east side of Shelby.

Across Chestnut street, at the west side of Campbell.

Across alley west side of Campbell street, between Jackson and Madison.

Across alley west side of Hancock, at the east side of Shelby.

Across Campbell street, at the south side of Chestnut.

Across Jefferson street, at the east side of Hancock.

Across Gray street, at the east side of Hancock.

Across Chestnut street, at the east side of Hancock.

Across Clay street, at the south side of Madison.

Across Madison street, at the east side of Hancock.

Across Clay street, at the north side of Chestnut.

Across Chestnut street, at the west side of Shelby.

Across Washington street, between First and Second.

Mr. Speidine submitted a Common Council resolution granting Stengel & Huther time until June 15, 1871, to complete Shelby street, from Kentucky to Eleventh, in Louisville Park.

Mr. Speidine submitted a Common Council resolution granting Bowling Green and Preston, in 1871, to complete the first alley north of Breckinridge street, running from Brook to Floyd, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Fulton and Market streets; C. Hagan, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Eighth and Oak streets, D. Tynan, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Thirteenth and Jefferson streets; J. Gadgeon, contractor.

Apportionment of improving Ninth street, from Delaware to Kentucky, Terr